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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
DULL
Barometer 29.94

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April 3, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 64 3 p.m. 69

Humidity 71 " 67

April 3, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 65 3 p.m. 74

Humidity 84 " 63

7907 日二廿月二

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1918.

三月廿日英港四月英法

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
per ANNUUM

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BATTLE OUTLOOK CONTINUES FAVOURABLE.

ALLIES BENEFITED BY LULL IN FIGHTING.

THE GERMANS HELD ON THE WHOLE FRONT.

London, April 2.
The comparative lull on the battle front is interpreted as covering the preparation of fresh German blows, but the fact must not be overlooked that the Allies are equally taking advantage of the quiet state of things. The opinion is strengthening that though a too sanguine construction must not be put on the improved note of the battle apparent from the reports of the last two or three days, yet it is justifiable to look forward to the future with less anxiety. This more cheerful aspect is assisted by President Wilson's decision to permit the brigading of the United States' troops with Anglo-French units. The generosity and wisdom of President Wilson's step is warmly applauded and is specially greeted as freshly exemplifying the Allied military co-operation. Confidence is reinforced by the recognition of the fact that the authorities are not hesitating to make high military changes in the field where recent experience points to the desirability. Trust in the Army, which has never wavered one iota in the darkest days of the past fortnight, is even strengthened as the stories of numberless gallant exploits come to light from the tale of the general conflict. One of the most noteworthy is of a certain improvised battalion of the Labour Corps and machine-gunners mixed, who played a small but not unimportant feature of the battle.

Terrible German Losses.

London, April 2.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says:—North of Montdidier the Germans hold Oisigny, two miles to the west of Avre. The enemy claims to have taken Montrenaud, a steep hill overlooking Noyon. Our artillery is beginning to arrive on the Somme-Avre-Lassigny-Montdidier line and its great strength is an opposing and effective barrier. German mass attacks hitherto on both sides have been obliged to fight supported by field guns only. Now our six-inch and heavier have arrived and are wreaking terrible havoc among the attacking columns. At Picmont a single French division charged furiously and broke the resistance of two German Divisions, reseizing the whole of the important position and taking 700 prisoners. One-troop here and along the Oise we are confident that they have the situation in hand.

As illustrating the severity of the German losses in the first three days of this battle, many German Divisions were withdrawn on account of their losses, including the 39th, 9th, 47th and 5th Guards and Chasseur Divisions. Several German Divisions have vainly asked to be relieved. The 88th Division was practically annihilated and the 206th Division suffered badly. The 45th Reserve is believed, after the loss of half of its effectives on March 22, to have been re-engaged on March 27. On the same day the Colonels of the 1st and 2nd Bavarian Infantry telegraphed demanding to be relieved, owing to losses from Anglo-French machine guns. Some of their companies were reduced to thirty. The Colonels reminded the General that relief was promised as soon as Jassy was occupied, which is five miles from our original line. They were told that they could not be relieved, owing to the want of men. A French officer wounded at Guise on March 25 said:—"It was terrifying, tragic and awful. I saw Boches coming on in columns of battalions with officers riding a thousand yards from our lines and being mown down by our fire."

The Aerial Operations.

London, April 2.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, writing on the evening of the 1st instant, says:—Enemy movements and the fighting of the last twenty-four hours indicate the development of an attempt to work towards Amiens down the Acre Valley and also from the south-west. Great masses of troops continue to concentrate in the region of Albert, and fighting is progressing towards Villers and Bretonneux.

The enemy is finding serious difficulties in transport work, owing to the ceaseless destructive activity of our airmen, and also owing to shortage of animals. The enemy is bringing up artillery comparatively slowly, meanwhile largely employing trench mortars. Trench mortars, however, have a very limited range and require enormous quantities of ammunition, which is very bulky.

Australian troops are now appearing in the thick of the fighting and are doing magnificently. Despite the southward trend of the battle, the greatest weight of enemy Divisions remains north of the Somme. Captured documents now reveal that the enemy expected to reach the Somme on the first day of the offensive.

By three o'clock this afternoon, no fresh infantry attacks of importance had been reported against the British, although the enemy artillery was very active. Arras is being heavily shelled. The delayed resumption of grand operations is of supreme importance to us, giving opportunities to continually strengthen the weakest spots and improve the defence works. The weather is very fine, with exceptionally good visibility. It may be recalled that to-day is the date on which Marshal von Hindenburg told a number of German newspaper men that he would enter Paris.

British Aviators' Achievements.

London, April 2.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—We bombed and machine-gunned a large column of troops to the south of the Somme. We brought down three aeroplanes; four of ours are missing. Four previously reported missing have returned.

Our night-bombers dropped twenty-four tons on railway stations at Douai, Cambrai, Bapaume, Ronches and Thourout. The docks at Bruges were bombed. We machine-gunned troops and horses in the neighbourhood of Bapaume and Chaulnes. All our planes are present.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BATTLE OUTLOOK CONTINUES FAVOURABLE.

Details of the German Tanks.

London, April 2.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, writing on the evening of April 1, says:—Although the soldiers believe that enemy tanks have not participated in the first German shock, it is certain that German tanks actually took part in the operations, and the failure to see them by our soldiers was because that instead of accompanying the infantry waves, the German tanks advanced later with specialist troops to destroy the islets of resistance after the German hordes had submerged our main defences. It is possible that the Germans possess a very large number of tanks. We know beyond doubt that the enemy has tanks which are of three classes. The first consists of repaired captured tanks from the Cambrai battle and tanks manufactured according to the model of the British machine. The second type is a German model. It is smaller than the British but is swifter and better armed and more heavily armoured. The third type are German land cruisers, or large model tanks. The small swift tanks are said to be twenty-six feet long and ten feet wide, eleven feet high and weighing ten metric tons. The land cruisers are forty-five feet long, thirteen feet wide and thirteen feet high. The speed of the Germans tanks varies between four-and-a-half and nine-and-a-half miles per hour. The armament is believed to consist of a shortened 77-millimetre gun, machine-guns and flame-throwers. The latter is an innovation which must add considerably to the efficiency of a tank in clearing trenches, owing to the capacity of the tanks to carry big reservoirs of combustible liquid. It is understood that the Germans have introduced a number of improvements, including heavier protection against shells and a device enabling the crew to close the tanks hermetically when traversing areas of gas. The German tanks are organised in squadrons commanded by Major. The officers are volunteers and the men chiefly specialists, motor mechanics, gunners and machine-gunners. In attacks the tanks are designed to advance behind the second or third waves of infantry, while detachments of infantry cover the flanks of the tanks.

A German Order captured on the battlefield describes the order of battle of a German division in the present offensive. The division advances in two regimental groups progressing side by side. The first line of each group consists first of a regiment or three battalions of infantry, whose task it is to advance straight upon their objective, regardless of losses, leaving the work of reducing our centres of resistance to the specialist detachments following them. These consist first of one company of stossstruppen, one-and-a-half machine gun companies, half a company of sappers, one detachment of liquid flame throwers, half a heavy trench mortar company, one battery of light trench mortars and two batteries of what are described as "infantry guns". In reserve comes the third infantry regiment and a division of five tanks of British origin and an independent group consisting of two cyclist and one stossstruppen companies. This division is supported by twelve batteries of field and six batteries of heavy artillery, including a battery of eight-inch howitzer. According to prisoners, a number of enemy battalions have now got special light trench mortar detachments known as infantry artillery, equipped with two light trench mortars of a new model, mounted on specially high wheels and supposed to be capable of firing twenty rounds a minute against tanks and other obstacles. The personnel of each detachment comprises two officers and forty-men.

It is apparent from the foregoing that the whole apparatus for destroying our centres of resistance has been relegated to the second line. The celebrated stossstruppen and sappers with explosives and light trench mortars, instead of going first follow after the waves of infantry have swept over the position. The mission of these specialists remains the same. They clear the trenches, reduce strong points and bomb recalcitrants from dug-outs. But while this is being done, the battle is sweeping on miles further, at any rate in anticipation. It will have been remarked that the tanks with flame throwers follow with reserves only attacking trenches which have already been passed over by the infantry and the position of those defenders is hopeless. It is evidently intended that they shall be behind the line beaten by our field guns. Thus the whole machinery of trench warfare is maintained but put by the Germans in the second line instead of the first. In twelve months the German tactics of assault have been reversed. In 1917 the enemy's principle was economy of men, obtained through a profusion of material; in 1918 it seems to be economy of material through a reckless employment of men.

Some German Claims.

London, April 2.
A German official wireless message says:—We captured heights to the north of Moreuil. Several Anglo-French counter-attacks heavily failed. We captured Arachin Wood, on the west bank of the Avre. Repeated French attempts to recapture village heights to the west of Montdidier and also between Dompierre and Marteville have failed. The prisoners now number 75,000.

Some Gallant Regiments.

London, April 2.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, in a new account of the German defeat at Arras, mentions the names of British regiments "discrediting" and adds lustre to the defenders' achievements. The Queen's Westminster Regiment fought its way from corps through the enemy. The London Rifles Brigade successfully held the main defensive line for over nine hours, their machine-guns being said to be sick of killing. The Essex Regiment fought like demons in the foremost trenches. One boy sent back a message saying they were going to fight to the death; none returned. The Suffolks fought back to back with Germans on each side of them, while the Northumbrians fought until all were killed or wounded. There was a eight hours battle round the battalion headquarters of the Scots Fusiliers, who gave ground most slowly under enormous odds, killing the enemy all the way.

Some British Captures.

London, April 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured fifty prisoners and thirteen machine guns yesterday between the Avre and the Luce. There are many Germans dead here. Our artillery later broke up two counter-attacks with heavy enemy loss, and our machine-guns silenced a German battery. We took seventy-nine prisoners near Hesdin, killing many. The Germans were completely repelled in a subsequent hostile counter-attack. We raided in the neighbourhood of Armentières and Hesdin killing a number of Germans and capturing prisoners.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BATTLE OUTLOOK CONTINUES FAVOURABLE.

Appreciable Allied Progress.

London, April 2.

A French communiqué states:—The battle continues on the whole front to north of Montdidier, where the enemy artillery is particularly active. New attacks by the enemy were delivered against Grivines, but all were repulsed with heavy losses. In the course of sharp fighting, Anglo-French troops appreciably progressed at various points between the Somme and Deûme.

Five tons of bombs were dropped on enemy cantonments and oil stations in the neighbourhood of St. Quentin, Giesecourt and Roye. Our aviators frequently machine-gunned and bombed and dispersed assemblies of enemy troops. Nine enemy aeroplanes were destroyed. British bombing machines participated in many of these expeditions and carried out numerous raids with magnificent audacity.

America's Willing Help.

London, April 1.

The Press Bureau announces:—As a result of communications between President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George, and consultations with American representatives in London, at Versailles and the Western Front, important decisions have been reached whereby large forces of trained Americans can be brought to the assistance of the Allies. America is not only sending large numbers of battalions to Europe in the coming critical months, but has agreed that such regiments can be used in purely American Divisions. Thus troops not yet trained sufficiently to fight as Divisions will form part of seasoned Divisions until they have completed their training and General Pershing wishes to withdraw them to build up the American Army. Throughout the discussions, President Wilson has shown the greatest anxiety to do his utmost to assist the Allies. Although the agreement is of vital importance, it will not diminish the need for the further raising of troops in Britain, as already foreshadowed.

Germans Held On Whole Front.

London, April 2.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a semi-official statement issued on the evening of the 1st instant says:—The battle on the Somme has continued most violently during the last twenty-four hours. Having failed on Saturday to seize the ground between Montdidier and Lassigny, which would have protected them from French counter-attack and served as a starting-point for a further attack, the Germans are now directing their efforts entirely towards Amiens. A new battle of Verdun is beginning with multiplied forces. The enemy proceeds by converging attacks and is trying particularly to advance by two natural routes—firstly, from south to north, following the course of the Avre which passes Moreuil; secondly, from east to west, following the course of the Luce which passes Hesdin. The struggle is particularly keen round Hesdin, from which the Germans have attempted several times to debouch, only to be decimated. At last, an impetuous counter-attack brought the Franco-British troops back to Hesdin. Attacks and counter-attacks succeeded here with fluctuating fortunes, but by the end of the day the Allies had gained ground.

The Germans are endeavouring to extend their positions west of Montdidier, to which we are very close and where they are invested without being able to debouch. Enemy attacks in the neighbourhood of Albert only amounted to a diversion. Summing up, the Germans have been held to-day on the whole front, where they have made no progress.

Bombardment of Paris.

London, April 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that four were killed and nine wounded in yesterday's bombardment, in which it is believed four guns are participating, throwing shells of a quarter of a ton, each using a ton of powder for their discharge.

The Pope's Protest.

London, April 2.

A telegram from Rome says His Holiness the Pope has lodged a protest in Berlin against the bombardment of Paris, especially the destruction of churches and the wholesale massacres of people.

BRITISH MILITARY AGE-LIMIT.

London, April 2.

The Times says the age-limit under the Military Service Bill will be fifty.

AMERICA'S INDUSTRIAL LEGISLATION.

London, April 2.

The Times correspondent at Washington states that the Secretary of Labour announces that an agreement has been signed under which, during the war, strikes and lock-outs will be banned. Union rights will be fully recognised. Men and women will be equally paid.

AMERICA DETERMINED TO WIN.

London, April 2.

According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, replying to a message from the Episcopal Church, President Wilson reaffirmed the following passage in one of his earlier speeches:—"German power is a thing without conscience, honour or a capacity for a covetous peace, and, as such, must be crushed. Our present and immediate duty is to win the war, and nothing shall turn us aside until our purpose is accomplished."

SOUTH AFRICA'S GREAT RECRUITING CAMPAIGN.

London, April 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Capetown states that Mr. Lloyd George's message to South Africa has received a most cordial welcome. It is most timely, because it comes upon the eve of the closely organised recruiting campaign which is opening tomorrow throughout South Africa and from which great results are confidently anticipated.

HONGKONG AND DUTCH SHIPPING.

London, April 2.

A message reported from Reuter's correspondent at Hongkong says that the Chinese have taken over the Dutch shipping of cargo of 22,151.

(Continued on page 2)

THE YARN MARKET.

A Record Period Below
Experienced.

Meers, Polishwales, and Kotwall report as follows under date of April 2:—

Since our last report on the 21st ult. the period under review has been characterised by a marked improvement in the yarn market, and with a further increase of \$5 to \$13 per bale business has passed 5,000 bales. Yarn trade is passing under a record period, which can be well understood from the most abnormal incident that Indian yarn is re-shipped to Bombay from Shanghai while some local Japanese and foreign dealers are also exporting Japanese yarn to Bombay.

The tremendous rise in prices of all materials and labour in India has made a great scarcity of yarn in Bombay and the supply is so short that the Bombay mills are compelled to fill up their requirements from outside sources as stated above.

These most unusual circumstances have greatly strengthened our market, which has remained very strong with an upward tendency.

Owing to extremely high rates and rising exchange, Chinese dealers are not operating freely but are only buying and selling what is necessary for their immediate requirements.

Total sales 5,000 bales. Gain in Chinese funds, 12,000 bales.

Shanghai.—Reported a very firm market in the beginning, making an advance of 1½ per cent. but later reports speak of a quiet market there.

Japanese Yarn.—The rates in this yarn have been continuously fluctuating on account of great unusual demand and fairly large business has been done at the following rates:—500 bales Nagasaki No. 20s., at \$251/202; 200 bales 3 Horse No. 16s., at \$230/242; 3 Horse No. 20s., at \$263; 1,700 bales Yellow Joss No. 10s., at \$247/232; Setsu No. 10s., at \$210; Setsu No. 20s., at \$268; Blue Fish No. 20s., at \$255/210.

Bow Cotton.—Stock: Bengal or Chinese, nil. Quotations: Bengal at \$54 to \$64, Chinese at \$57 to \$67 per picul.

Old Plates as War Bandages. Understanding that tracing lines used for plates are useful for wounded soldiers, Westminster City Council has authorised the engineer to go through the old plates and dispatch any on old tracing lines which are of no further use as official records.

Leave From France. During August, September, and October of last year the number of men serving in France who had received leave was 85,720, said Mr. Macpherson in Parliament recently. In August, September, and October of this year, the Under Secretary for War added, the number was 438,865. The latest return available showed that 249,163 men had been transported from France during the six weeks ended December 15 last.

TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Empress Theatre—

NOTICES.

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER*"The Machine you will eventually buy."***HORNSBY - STOCKPORT**
GAS ENGINES AND SUCTION GAS PLANTS.
OVER 10,000 IN DAILY USE.**HORNSBY OIL ENGINES.**AGENTS FOR
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Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,

No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death,

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APEXIORTHE MOST RATIONAL REMEDY
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MANUFACTURERS OF

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8 STRAND
14 to 15"
CIRCUMFERENCE.CABLE LAID
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CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Draining Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

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CAN BE CURED.**THIS way has sufficed, and still up
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NOBES' ASTHMA CURE

will give you comfort, prompt relief, and

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This is the only genuine and Asthma-cure.

Discovered by a qualified Chemist and

Physician for many years, will, if taken

with necessary effect, a radical cure of

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Obtainable at Messrs' A. & J. WATSON

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Price: \$2.50 per bottle.

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Plaster of Paris Stripped, Tin

Leather, Zinc, Lead, Glass,

Rubber, Cloth, Paper, etc.

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Tin Plate Company.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Formosan Oil-Fields.
In the Budget for 1918-9, just passed by the Japanese Diet, is an item of £320,000 for the exploitation of oilfields in Formosa by the Navy Department which owns some oilfields in the Ako district in Formosa, and these are to be entrusted to the Nippon and the Hoden petroleum companies for trial working, for which purpose £300,000 is to be given to the two companies.

Indian Treasury Bills.
The India Office announces that down to December 15 Indian Treasury Bills had been sold to the following amounts:—Six months' bills, face value, Rs. 13,83,25,000; nine months' bills, face value, Rs. 13,84,80,000; 12 months' bills, face value, Rs. 63,85,000; making the total Rs. 18,41,50,000, equal at 1s. 5d. per rupee to Rs. 18,44,000. The total sales down to December 8, as already announced, amounted to Rs. 18,64,01,000 (equal at 1s. 5d. per rupee to Rs. 18,68,700).

Japanese Goods via America.
The Japanese Charge d'Affaires at Washington has been in negotiation with the American authorities in order (says the Japanese Consulate) to secure export licences for Japanese goods for the American ports without any restrictions and, at any time. As the result of the negotiations it has now been decided, according to a dispatch to the Foreign Office, that as to goods from or between Japan, Britain, France, and Italy, export licences shall be given against copies of manifestos. The same is the case with bonded goods passing overland through the United States.

American Cotton.

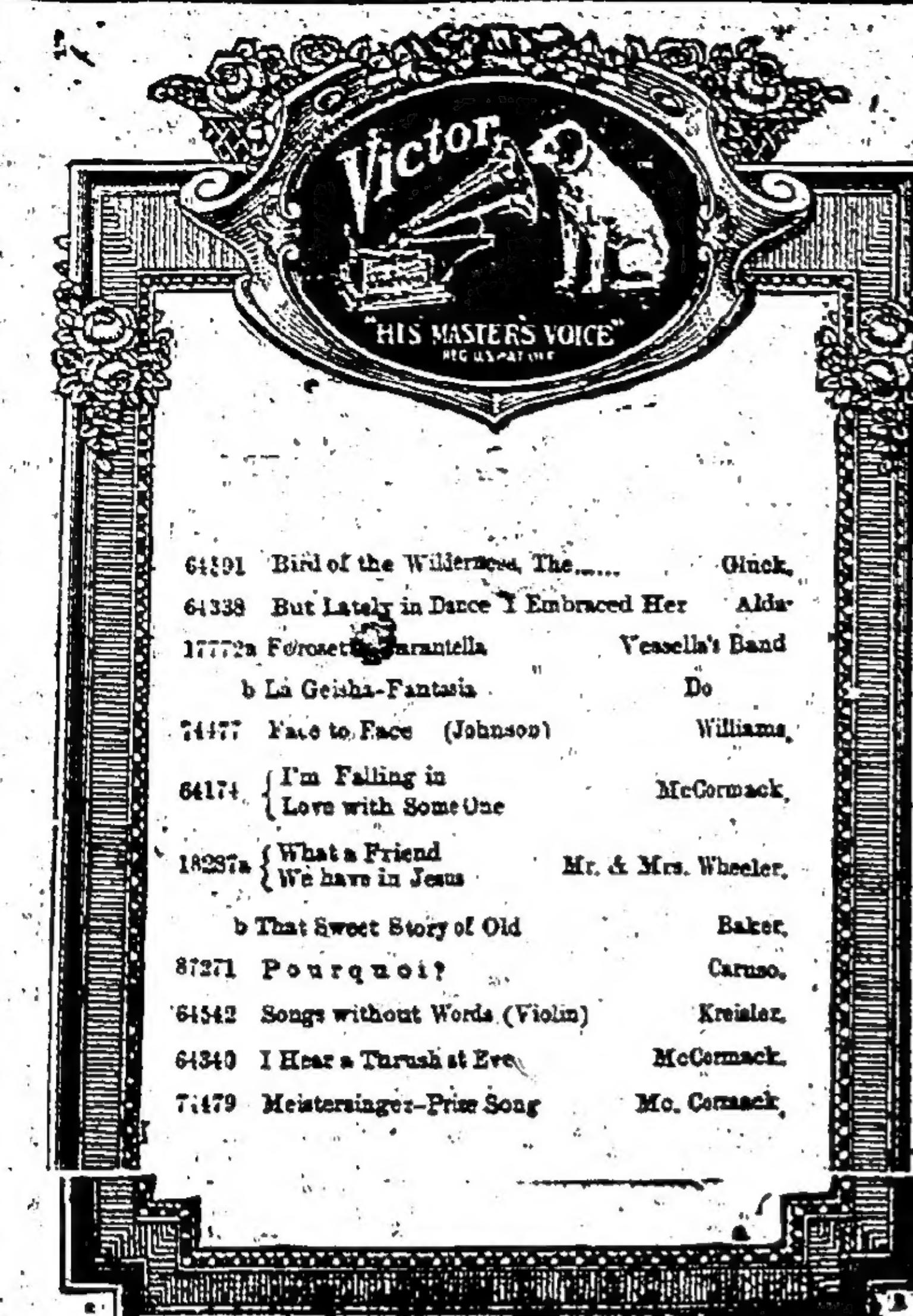
Spot cotton has jumped another 75 points in New York, according to a message received on March 25 by Mr. A. B. Rosenthal of Shanghai. The quotations follow:—

Spot ... 35.05 cents.
May ... 32.39 cents.
July ... 32.17 cents.

The strength of the market is denoted in the high values of distant months. Liverpool spot has now reached 24.55d., the difference being due, of course, to the costs of trans-Atlantic carriage. Cotton has yet to soar considerably before Civil War prices are reached, but it would seem not altogether unlikely that such prices may be touched, so long as there is no Government price-fixing. In 1864, when there was rioting in Lancashire and an insurrection resulted between Britain and the American Federal Government, cotton was 31d. in Liverpool. The American Census Bureau report of the 1917-18 crop gives the total as 11,251,000 bales, including laterals, which is about half a million short of the estimate. The final Ginnery Association report shows 11,221,000 bales ginned.

Royal Bank of Canada.
The annual statement of the Royal Bank of Canada for the fiscal year ended November 30 is the most remarkable exhibit of progress ever issued by this bank. The total assets now stand at \$235,574,188, as compared with \$253,261,427 a year ago. Of this amount liquid assets stand at \$185,836,706, while \$122,127,683 last year. Deposits amount to \$252,987,382, as compared with \$260,227,595, of which \$182,483,715 bear interest, as against \$140,862,199. Special undertakings carried out on behalf of the Government are represented by an increase in the central gold reserves of \$9 500,000, this now standing at \$16,000,000. The bank's holdings of Dominion and Provincial Government securities have been increased from \$1,029,374 to \$22,322,197, and Canadian municipal, and British, foreign, and Colonial public securities from \$14,012,089 to \$21,586,545. The bank's circulation has increased from \$18,178,228 to \$28,159,341, following on the absorption of the Quebec Bank. There is a considerable expansion in current loans and discounts, these now standing at \$102,361,027, as compared with \$86,936,631. The net profits were \$2,327,979, equivalent to 18.03 per cent. on the capital, as compared with \$2,111,367 after payment of dividends and making appropriate account of revaluation fund and bank premises, etc., a balance of

NOTICES.



6191 Bird of the Willows, The..... Gluck
61338 But Lately in Dance I Embraced Her Alder
17772a Formosa, Maranella Vesella's Band
b La Geisha-Fantasia Do
74977 Face to Face (Johnson) Williams
64174 I'm Falling in McCormack
18237a What a Friend Mr. & Mrs. Wheeler
b That Sweet Story of Old Baker
87271 Pourquoi? Caruso
61542 Songs without Words (Violin) Kreisler
64340 I Hear a Thrush at Eve McCormack
71779 Meistersinger-Priest Song Mo. McCormack

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& CO.

5, DUDDELL STREET.

\$564,264 is carried forward to profit and loss. The reserve fund now stands at \$14,000,000, and the paid-up capital at \$12,911,700.

Investments Abroad.
A recent London Gazette contained a Proclamation prohibiting the importation into the United Kingdom of "all bonds, debentures, stock or share certificates, scrip, and other documents of title relating to any stocks, shares, or other securities, with the exception of matured bonds" redeemable in the United Kingdom and coupons falling due for payment in the United Kingdom. The prohibition does not apply to securities imported under licence granted by the Treasury. The Gazette also contained an Order in Council constituting a new regulation (41D) under the Defence of the Realm Act. This regulation prohibits a resident of the United Kingdom without Treasury permission, from sending, any remittance out of the country for the purpose of subscribing to an issue of capital abroad, or purchasing securities or any property, other than merchandise, if they are not in the United Kingdom, or purchasing any foreign currency to be held with a view to appreciation in value, or as an investment. The regulation also prohibits anyone residing here from taking

part in any transactions, as mentioned above, which involve the sending of any remittance out of the United Kingdom. Cork as a Textile. The Department of Overseas Trade, says the Board of Trade Journal has been informed through reliable channels that a Spanish firm is manufacturing "wool" from cork which, it is claimed, may with advantage be substituted for natural wool in the manufacture of mattresses, pillows, quilts, etc. This material is stated to be cleaner and lighter than wool. Delivery is made in bales of 30 kilos (66 pounds), the packing for each bale weighing about 2 kilos (4.4 pounds), and the price asked is 2.50 pesetas per kilo (roughly, a shilling, a pound) on wagon, free of charge for packing but counting the gross for net weight. In this connection the Department of Overseas Trade has also received from the same source information relative to a Spanish process for utilising cork as a textile material. The cork is employed in the form of very fine pelicles, of which 14 go to make the thickness of a millimeter, (0.03937 inch). It is first treated with chemicals to remove any resinous substances and to render it flexible and less likely to break. The cork is then woven between two cotton sheets and

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WANTED.

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TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

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FOR SALE.—TUSCULUM Barker Road, 155, Peak apply DUNCAN CLARK, c/o Lane, Crawford & Co., Alexandra Buildings.

NOTICES.

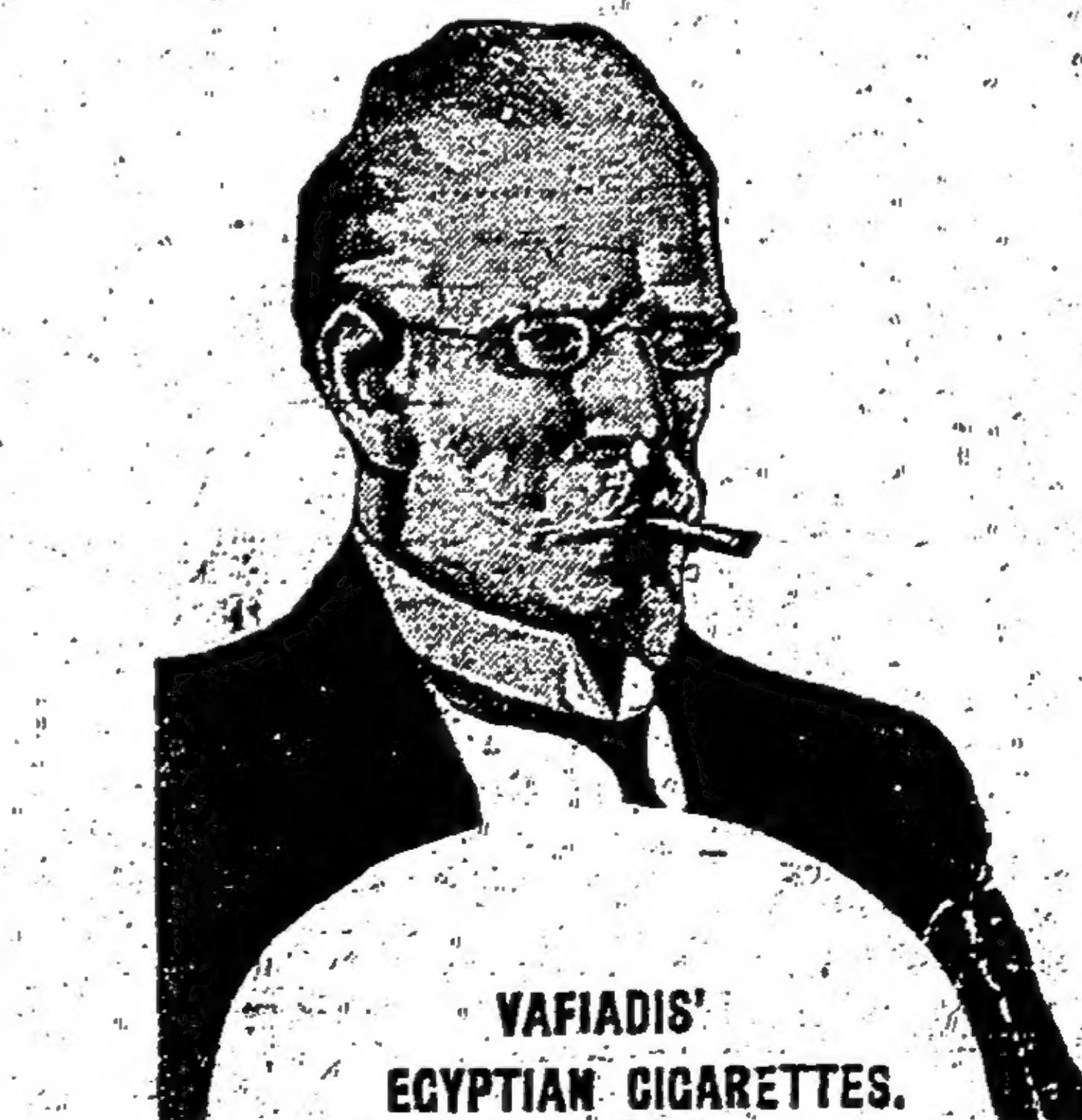
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Imperial Bouquet per	100	45.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
	50	2.35
	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
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Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
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BEST QUALITY OBTAINABLE AT THE
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JUST RECEIVED.

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A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION

HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

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THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

WARD OFF DISEASE

HEPPELL'S FLY SPRAY

Will permeate the atmosphere of your rooms, and kill all flies, mosquitoes and disease germs. Harmless and of pleasant odour. Outfit consisting of atomizer and bottle of fluid, price \$6.00 net.

Extra bottles of fluid \$2.00.

FRANK SMITH & CO.

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TEL. 2090. HONGKONG.

LUCKY NUMBERS.

HONGKONG WAR BONDS DRAWING.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

WE shall sell, for one week only, 50 War Bonds Drawing tickets, with Special Lucky Numbers at \$5.10 per ticket. The extra 10 cents will be given to the Tobacco and Cigarette Fund. We know the number of these 50 tickets will be lucky because they were seen by a clairvoyant in a dream. Other numbers \$5.00.

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WATSON'S PYERIS

REGISTERED

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing.
Drink deep or touch not the Pyrian Spring.
There shallow drafts intoxicate the Brain
And drinking deeply soars us again." — Pope.

Pints 90 Cts. Per Doz.
Splits 60 "

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$15 per annum.

The rate per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. One copy sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1918.

AN ACCURSED NATION.

There are people who even to-day believe, or at any rate say they do, that the Germans are a docile, peace-loving and kind-hearted folk to whom barbarity of any kind is utterly and inherently detestable. These individuals like to picture to us the German masses labouring under an evil spell engendered by the admitted militarists of the nation; they are described as people whose inclinations are of the very best, but whose lives are largely moulded for them by those whom they cannot possibly resist. That is a very charitable attitude to take, and it certainly makes an appeal to those well-meaning pacifists who are wont to talk a deal about the brotherhood of mankind. But, unhappily, it hardly accords with the facts. We in the East have in days past known the Germans, and it cannot be said that our knowledge of his ways ever gave the impression that he was of the meek and mild order. Indeed, for sheer dastardly proclivities and for complete disregard for anyone's comfort but his own, we remember him as likely never to be eclipsed.

A couple of days ago we made passing reference in another column to the brutal manner in which the Hun is wont to treat his fellow-Europeans lodged in internment camps in the Fatherland. When we wrote that comment we had no idea that theseables would bring us such a terrible story of sheer devilry, possible only to a German, as was reported in our news of yesterday. The story was there told of how eight Allied seamen were driven to a most awful death through German soldiers bayoneting them and flinging them back into the flames when a fire broke out in a dungeon in which they were incarcerated and from which they made vain efforts to escape.

The details of that horribly sickening incident deserve to be published, broadcast through the civilised world in order to illustrate the German conception of humanity. It is a tale which rivals in brutality all else that the Hun have done during this war and which would bring the blush of shame to the veriest savage living. There are times when to people with the smallest pretensions to civilisation the claims of common humanity over-ride all other feelings. British big-jackets have shown that when they have, at great risk to themselves, rescued German sailors under gunfire when the latter have been in distress. But the German apparently knows no instincts of that order. He can, in cold blood, plunge a bayonet through a fellow-creature seeking escape from death by being roasted alive and drive back others similarly placed into the rearing flames. Surely a nation whose soldiers can so act needs a lot of purging before it can claim to be included among civilised peoples? But, after all, there need be very little wonder at an incident of the character under notice. A people which has no scruples about sending helpless women and children to the bottom of the sea, whose submarines crews do not hesitate to shell open boats and hospital ships, whose soldiers commit the most revolting atrocities against civilian populations in Europe and in Africa, and whose people indulge in the ringing of joy-bells over such a terrible crime as the torpedoing of the Lusitania, is assuredly capable of any imaginable iniquity.

These are some of the things which we have to say at the door of the Germans, and it is because of them that the Allies are determined to pursue to the death the crusade which the German nation in these days typifies. There can be no peace or truce for the world till Human Kultur is reduced to nothingness, till its exponents are placed in a position in which their abhorr doctrine can have no further scope. And that is the task which the freedom-loving, humanitarians of the Entente have set out to accomplish, and when that task is done, the Hun will have been fully vanquished.

The German Takes a Hint.

In more ways than one it has been noticeable that the Prussian War Lords have not, with all their arrogance, been above taking a hint from the "contemptible" little Army of Britain, especially from those responsible for its equipment, which is universally admitted as being at least equal to that of any of the other belligerent armies. The latest instance in this direction is amply demonstrated in a long telegram from Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters. In this message it will be seen that the Germans, who knew nothing of the weapons known as "tanks" until they were suddenly introduced with such deadly effect by the British troops, have very faithfully and very fully copied us in this respect. Tanks appear to have been used, and probably are still being used, in their offensive; but it is clear that they have not wrought the same havoc that accompanied their initial performance. At any rate, the familiarity of our troops with this grotesque-looking weapon should enable them to cope with it much more effectively than did the German troops when it first made its appearance.

In taking this little hint, the German pays the "Contemptible" Army a compliment as to the efficacy of a truly remarkable weapon.

Marathon Race.

In connection with the Naval and Dockyard sports yesterday, a Marathon Race was held. There were eight starters and the winner was A.B. Blower, of the Rosario.

Chief Disturbed.

It has been reported to the police

that on March 29 the premises of

Messrs. Clark and Company, were

broke into. Apparently the

thief was disturbed, for nothing

was stolen.

Iron Rods Stolen.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, to the

Magistracy this morning, a

Chinese was charged with the

unlawful possession of a quantity

of iron rods. He was arrested in

Fat Hing Street by a lung-kong, who

found the rods under the man's

jacket & fine of \$10, on 14 days,

was imposed.

Arrested While Pawned.

For the unlawful possession of

a pair of ear-rings, a Chinese was

fined \$10, or 14 days' hard

labour, by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the

Magistracy this morning. It was

stated that the man was en-

deavouring to pawn the rings

when he was arrested by Sergeant

Ingham.

Field Glass Fund.

One pair of binoculars from the

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, of Esso

and Co., Hongkong, is now to be

added to the list of glasses re-

ceived for forwarding to the

Manager of the Lady Roberts'

Field Glass Fund. The total now

stands:—One stand telescope, 21

hand telescopes, 66 binoculars, and

donations of \$150.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the

Alice Memorial and Affiliated

Hospitals begs to acknowledge

with thanks the following dona-

tions to the funds of the Hos-

pitals:—Snowes' Tomes & Co.,

(Additional donation) \$50; J. M.

Alves & Co., \$25; Central

Agency, L. L., \$25; S. J. David

& Co., Ld., \$25; Deacon, Loocher,

Deacon, D. & H., \$25; Ganda Price & Co., \$25;

Gilman & Co., \$25; Hanibal & Co., \$25; Holland China

Trading Co., \$25; Johnson,

Stokes and Master, \$25; J. D.

Humphreys and Co., \$25; Morn-

ing side Congregational S.S.

Edinburgh, \$28 for cot in Neber-

sole Hospital, \$52.75.

DAY BY DAY.

THE PERFECT TRUTH WILL AT LAST VENDETTA ITSELF AGAINST THE PARTIAL TRUTH.—Ruskin.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is Lord Derby's

53rd birthday.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar

on demand to-day was \$1.11-11.

March Rainfall.

The rainfall registered at the

Botanical Gardens during April

was 1.35-inch.

Sale Postponed.

The sale of the U.S. American,

which was to have taken place at

Mr. G. P. Lemmer's sale, room

this morning, has been postponed

until the 10th instant.

Marathon Race.

In connection with the Naval

and Dockyard sports yesterday, a

Marathon Race was held. There

were eight starters and the

winner was A.B. Blower, of the

Rosario.

The Man-Power Question.

An extremely gratifying step

with regard to the all-important

question as to how best to cope

with the man-power question has

been taken by the ready acqui-

escence of the Americans to fill up

the gaps as occasion requires

and indeed to participate in any

way in the great battle.

For obvious reasons, the defence was

wholly in the hands of British

and French troops, but, as would

be seen from the telegrams, a

small body of American troops

assisted the French at certain

points. A Press Bureau an-

nouncement, which appears in to

day's telegraphic news, shows

that this participation is to be

extended as a result

chiefly of communications

between Mr. Lloyd George

and President Wilson. Large

forces of trained American troops

are to be sent to Europe in the

coming critical months to fight

side by side with the British and

French troops. Those already in

France have been placed at the

disposal of General Foch, and

those in training in England and

elsewhere will be hurried forward

with despatch. With the re-

assembling of Parliament, it is

foreshadowed that a far-reaching

measure will be introduced and

carried into effect at once by

which our "man power" problem

will go a long way towards solu-

tion. So far, we have been able

very successfully to check the

enemy offensive, and by the aid

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE GERMANS IN RUSSIA.

London, April 2.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says the Germans have opened a branch of the Deutsche Bank at Minsk.
Ten German merchantmen have arrived at Odessa.

A GALLANT AIRMAN.

London, April 2.
The Gazette announces that the Victoria Cross has been awarded to Captain McCudden, as enabled on March 29, for most conspicuous bravery and exceptional perseverance, keenness and very high devotion to duty. Captain McCudden has so far accounted for fifty-four enemy aeroplanes, of which forty-two have been definitely destroyed and the others driven down uncontrolled. Captain McCudden twice totally destroyed four two-seater enemy aeroplanes on the same day and on the last occasion all four machines were destroyed in ninety minutes.

FIGHTING IN RUSSIAN TRANSCAUCASIA.

London, April 2.
There is fierce fighting in the districts of Batum and Kars. A large army of Armenians and Georgians has been formed for opposing the Turks attempting the occupation provided for in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. The Georgians have seized most of the Russian warships at Batum. The whole of the population of Georgia has been mobilised.

THE LICHNOWSKY DISCLOSURES.

London, April 2.
The full effect of Prince Lichnowsky's disclosures is not yet apparent in Germany, but they have unquestionably proved disconcerting and are raising much questioning. For example, Vorwärts says it is now clear that England did not desire war "but for four years we have been inoculated with the view that England caused the war and upon this false view our whole policy of war has been built."

THE RUSSO-RUMANIAN TREATY.

London, April 2.
The Russo-Rumanian Treaty, cabled yesterday, further provides for contact between the Russo-Rumanian High Commands, in the event of parallel action against the Central Powers, and the establishment of a Commission on which British, French and American representatives can sit with a view to a settlement of disputes which may arise in the Federation of Russian Republican Councils.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE.

Bitter Fighting Continues.

London, April 1.

A French communiqué states: Last evening and last night extremely bitter fighting continued north of Montdidier. The enemy directed his effort particularly between Montdidier and the Peronne-Amiens Road and threw in large forces with the intention of widening his gains west of Ham and Ham-Santerre. Franco-British troops smashed up the attacking waves, which were unable to emerge into the open. A brilliant counter-attack in which the British displayed irresistible dash enabled us to completely drive back the enemy and recaptured this village. The struggle was equally violent farther south. Grivesnes, which was the objective of unceasingly renewed attacks which led to hand-to-hand fighting, remained in our hands despite considerable German losses. No change is reported between Montdidier and Lassigny.

A Quiet Day.

London, April 1.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The day was comparatively quiet. We repulsed small local attacks this morning in the neighbourhood of Albert. The majority of the attackers became casualties. Local fighting occurred at Moreuil and Hangard where we gained ground by successful counter-attacks.

British Cavalry's Brilliant Attack.

London, April 1.

The War Office states: The situation north of the Somme is unchanged. There is hard fighting south of the Somme, in the neighbourhood of Moreuil. British cavalry brilliantly counter-attacking retook the wood between Moreuil and Hangard. The French beat off an attack south of Moreuil.

Severe Blow for Germans.

London, April 1.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states: The repulse of the German assault yesterday between Lassigny and Montdidier was the severest blow the enemy has suffered since the beginning of the offensive. The attack was conducted in familiar manner by dense aggregations of troops marching up to the assault in battalions which literally melted away under our fire. French and Canadian soldiers charged together. There is no doubt the enemy suffered terribly. He did not gain a single inch of ground.

The enemy is hurrying up heavy guns. In today's fighting in Montdidier-Lassigny sector the Germans used 6-in. guns for the first time. Eye-witnesses say that in the fighting on Friday in this sector our infantry fire caused terrible destruction among the Germans, who attacked, division after division, in dense waves for twenty-four hours. The fury of the fighting is indescribable. Aviators say the fighting was like a stormy sea in which the upswelling waves of infuriated men were rolled back in disorder. Villages were conquered and reconquered again and again.

Batteries of seventy-fives were brought into action a few minutes after detaching at battle-field stations. Often columns of the advancing assault stopped or broke under our machine-gun and rifle fire. The fight for Moreuil lasted all day. Canadians intermingled with their French comrades fought like lions to keep the place which was twice captured by Franco-Canadians and twice lost, and finally the khaki and blue triumphed and the village nearest the point of the enemy was reached. Amiens, which the German staff particularly coveted, remains in our hands.

ARMED STEAMER SUNK.

London, April 1.

The Admiralty announces that a submarine torpedoed and sank the armed steamer *Tiflous* on March 28. An officer and three men were lost.

THE MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, April 1.

A Mesopotamian official message says: We are now 73 miles beyond Ama and have captured a few more Germans, also two four-inch guns mounted on river-boats.

A RICKSHA INCIDENT.

European Robbed by Coolie.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, a ricksha coolie was charged with the larceny of a gold ring, valued at \$20, and a pencil valued at ten cents from Mr. A. Nicol, of the Taikoo Sugar Refinery, whilst he was in Wood Road last night.

Mr. Nicol's evidence was to the effect that he engaged the ricksha near the Sailor's Home West Point, to go to Gateway Bay. The man took him to the Star Ferry, but he told him to go on. When they had passed No. 2 Police Station the driver suddenly turned into Wood Road which was very dark. Here he dropped the shafts and very cleverly snatched the ring from complainant's finger and also passed his hand over the breast pockets. Witness was a little drowsy at the time. He jumped out of the ricksha, but the man ran away.

Witness was taking the ricksha to No. 2 Police Station when the defendant came back and shouted for his ricksha. It was then that complainant caught him, and took him to the station. The ring was found in the man's possession and the pencil was later found in Wood Road where the accident occurred. Witness recognised the pencil because he had scratched the name of its owner.

Inspector Sim spoke to the pencil being found in Wood Road afterwards.

Defendant told a long story, that he first drove the complainant to the Grand Hotel and later to the Star Ferry. He was told to drive on. After passing No. 2 Station, he asked if he could stop but complainant made him drive on. At length he dropped the handles and complainant assaulted him and took away his ricksha refusing to pay any money. He did not steal the ring or the pencil. Complainant was drunk, and bystanders advised him (defendant) not to take the man.

Inspector Sim (recalled) said that complainant was perfectly sober at the station. Apparently the defendant thought that Mr. Nicol was drunk, and that was why he took him into Wood Road.

His Worship convicted and described the case as a most dastardly attempt. The sentence would be six months' hard labour.

ONE OF WOMAN'S WORST TROUBLES

is easily and promptly overcome with the aid of Pickettes. They are dainty, tiny, yet thoroughly efficient.

PICKETTES

gently cleanse the system, thus dispelling bilious headaches, purifying the breath, clearing the skin and aiding the appetite. Of all chemists, also 60 cents the via post free from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Shanghai Road, Shanghai.

The Colony's Health.

The weekly health return shows that there were 110 cases of cerebro-spinal fever, with 73 deaths, the sufferers being one Japanese and the rest Chinese.

There were also five cases of small pox, with three deaths (one Indian and the rest Chinese) as well as four occurrences of enteric (one Indian, one British and the rest Chinese), with three deaths.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.

HAVING resumed charge of my business carried on under the style of Messrs. S. C. Ismail & Co., I the undersigned, hereby give notice that from this date all cheques on Bankers, Contractors and other matters in connection with the business of the firm will be signed by me.

S. C. ISMAIL.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES.

A Variety to suit all tastes

OXFORD SAUSAGES.

CAMBRIDGE "

PORK "

BEEF "

&c., &c., &c.

LIVER SAUSAGES.

BOLOGNE, HEAD CHEESE.

BLACK PUDDING.

WHITE "

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

A MEETING of the War Charities General Committee, which the British Community is invited to attend, will be held at 5.30 P.M. on MONDAY 8th April, 1918, in the Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall. His Excellency the Governor will preside.

Business:

- To receive the report of the Executive Committee.
- To add further members to the General Committee.
- To invite and discuss suggestions.

The election of an Executive Committee by the General Committee will take place after the meeting.

E. R. HALLIFAX,
Honorary Secretary,
War Charities Committee,
3. 4. 18.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undesignated have received instructions from Mr. Cheung Kong Po of Peking, to sell by Public Auction,

ON FRIDAY and SATURDAY,

the 5th & 6th April, 1918, at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Room, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A large assortment of Valuable Chinese Porcelains, Old Prints, Snuff Bottles, Ivorys, &c.

comprising:-

A variety of 5-coloured and 3-coloured Vases and Plates, Blue and white Vases and Figures, etc., old Bronzes, including Incense Burners of the Sung and Ming Dynasties, Pekin Cloisonne, Amber, Jadestone and Agate Vases and Ornaments, Beads, etc., Carved Bamboo Ware, Kakemono and Wall Hangings, Jadestone Charms, Ivory Carvings, etc., etc., and a large number of Old Snuff Bottles.

Also Fine Jadestone inlaid Screens, Plaques, etc.

The greater portion of the above stock has recently arrived from Peking and will be sold without reserve and includes pieces from the Sung, Ming, Kanghi, Yungching and Kin-lung Periods.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view from Thursday the 4th instant.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

ORGAN RECITAL

MONDAY, 5.30 P.M.

Socialist

MRS. MURIEL

GOAT SWEATERS.

A nice light weight Sweater in either White, Grey or Heather mixture. Very useful for all outdoor Sports wear.

Stocked in all Sizes and inexpensively priced at \$5.00 each.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Wm. Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

A NEW CONSIGNMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JUST UNPACKED.

INCLUDING HEAVY MARCHING BOOTS.

BLACK and BROWN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BRITISH MADE.

NEW COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS.

A 5944 (It's not you, Nationality, it's You Trot Every Little While ...)

A 5947 (Song of the Night ... Walk ...)

A 5680 (When my Ship comes In ... One Step ... Settle down in a One-Horse Town ...)

A 5929 (Charming Dream ...)

A 5082 (Kerry Mills ... Barn Dance ... Gayote ...)

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL 1322.

JUST ARRIVED.

A Fresh Consignment

of

BURGOYNE'S SPECIALLY

SELECTED BURGUNDY RESERVE

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.

S. cts.

Burgundy Reserve per case, 12 qts. duty paid 24.00

24 pts. 26.00

Claret Reserve 12 qts. 24.00

24 pts. 26.00

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Wine Merchant

Hongkong

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT:

1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPI.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

Monthly Services—
HONGKONG, SWATOW, & BELAWEAN DELI (MEDAN).

S.S. "s JACOB"

will leave on or about March.

HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE.

S.S. "van WAERWYCK"

will leave on or about March.

For freight and passage apply to—
York Building, Tel. 1574.
Hongkong, 1st Mar., 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Agents."ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,
or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1918.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU
fortnightly joint-service of the
"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departure from HONGKONG:

Steamers tons Sailings

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN
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Agents.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bantam, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at
Tariff Rates.LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "Far EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE,"
containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts
of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Photographic add. "COOKS." THOS. COOK & SON,

Telephone No. 826. HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, HONGKONG,
also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Takchongching, from Shanghai.

Jesuita, Hongkong Hotel, from Kobe.

T. KRING,
Act. Superintendent
Hongkong, March 29, 1918.Eastern Extension, Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.

Abdoekarum Abdoolastar, from Manila.

Burges J.W. (Hongkong Zone)
from War Office.Gourouk Ropework Export Co.
from Calcutta.Gourdean, Hongkong Hotel
from Sydney.High c/o Richards, from
Calcutta.Jameson Grieve Co., from
London.Rosenthal Victor, Astor Hotel,
(2) from Paris.Wahr, Mistress Steamer New
amsterdam, from Leborg Soell.Blanc, Hongkong Hotel, (3)
from Seattle.J. K. GIBSON,
Superintendent,
Tungshing, Chingshing,
Hongkong, Mar. 27, 1918.The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.Kamekatsu Nishimura, o/o
Hinode Hotel, from Nawa.Blanc, Hongkong Hotel, (3)
from Seattle.Tungshing o/o Chingshing,
Hongkong, from Shanghai.Tungshing o/o Chingshing,
Hongk

RACECOURSE DISASTER.

More Evidence on Building of Matsheads.

The enquiry into the sad catastrophe which occurred at the Racecourse, Happy Valley, on February 26, was continued at the Police Court to-day, being conducted by Mr. J. R. Wood, acting as Coroner. The following jurymen were also present:—Messrs. A. H. Barlow (foreman) J. H. Wallace, and W. C. Jack.

Mr. T. L. Perkins, was recalled this morning and stated that the rate of \$8 per 100 feet for the erection of the sheds was an average one. That would be 160 square feet of area covered. He would be prepared to pay \$7 per 100 feet for the Racecourse sheds. An approximate calculation of the area covered was 22,300 square feet, which at \$8 per 100 feet came to \$1,784, and at \$7 per 100 feet came to \$1,561.

Mr. A. E. Wright (recalled) produced a plan of the sheds that he had made from the description given by the contractor. All the struts were shown, these being coloured differently according to whether they supported the sheds laterally or not.

Evidence was given by Messrs. Chong, who put in two photographs of existing matsheads.

Mr. H. W. Bird, architect, was also called. He stated he had read the Press reports of the enquiry and had seen photographs. He saw the sheds when they were partially erected and he had also seen the models in Court. His professional opinion was that the sheds as a whole had to be considered, for they were built as one structure at the same time. A three-storied matshead in the row had to be considered as a part of the whole. By itself it might be unsafe if crowded with people, but in this case it had the support of the adjoining sheds. He thought that the struts both back and front should have been carried out in line with the roof, the same as was done in smaller sheds. To do that the struts would have to go back a long way. As the struts were not so carried out, the three-storied sheds would be a less stable portion of the whole structure. Looking at the models, he would say that the cross-bracing put in was much more important than any that might have been left out. Looking at the models, he could see no signs of general weakness. Having regard to the fact that sheds 19 and 15 inclusive had no struts behind even though the party wall was cross-braced and the fact that struts were placed behind sheds 1 to 8, this matched structure was as well constructed to resist a lateral thrust from shed No. 19 as it was to resist a thrust from front to back in the centre of the row. The row would have very much stronger with struts at the rear. Seeing that the sheds, similarly constructed for some years past had always performed their work, he thought he would have passed them. If he had made alterations at all, it would have been to put long struts at the back. He did not think he would have insisted on more cross-bracing, or on the three-storied sheds being reduced to two. In view of past experience he thought he would have passed the sheds as they stood. The 1914 sheds were undoubtedly more sound than those this year for the reason that all the floors and roofs were level. But it did not follow that the 1918 sheds were not strong enough. The photographs showed that in 1916 there was a four-storied shed. He had thought a good deal about the cause of the collapse and thought that after the first day's racing some of the important struts must have got out of the perpendicular, with the result that when the shed was full the poles broke. That would cause a local sinking, throwing a number of people to one spot. This would tend to bring down the whole structure. It was also possible for some of the lashings to have got stuck after the first day's racing, and this, as well as the reported cutting of lashings would have the same effect. He did not agree with Col. John Ward, when he said that the cutting of the lashings would not make any difference in taking the poles out of the vertical. With a live load, an indirect strain was coming on all the lashings.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. G. Jenkins, Q.B.E., state—

Search Supervisors.

The following revised duties are ordered as a result of changes at the Wharves:—

(a) Men warned for No. 3 (Han Ick Wharf) will do duty from 5.30 to 9.15 p.m. instead of 7 p.m.

(b) Men warned for general patrol as Import Supervisors (Wharves 1 to 12) will not this duty, but will instead do Export duty on No. 8 (See Yap) Wharf from 7 to 9 p.m.

(c) Men on Import duty, first shift, will also supervise outgoing Wuchow Steamers (if any) leaving the Ping On, or Yuen Yuen Wharves.

All concerned will alter their Warning Notices in accordance with above and with Orders of April 2 and 3.

Board Practices.

Friday, April 5; Tuesday, April 9; Friday, April 12; Thursday, April 18; Tuesday, April 30.

Clarionet Class.

Tuesday, April 16; Friday, April 19.

Promotion.

P. O. 1 Moi Fung, Warning Officer, re-assumes his former rank of Inspector with seniority of this date.

Strength.

Joined on February 20 last:—

No. 3 Company.—100 J. Low,

85 Ho Yat Tk.

Ambulance.—93 Ho Yen Lam,

163 Cheng She Kan, 196 Mok

Kwan Hing, 169 Mak Sin Ting.

Drummers.—176 Lai Wing Lu,

6 J. A. Hung.

If there was a weakness in sheds 8 or 9 it would have the effect of making the sheds fall where they did. If there had been a weakness at shed No. 12 the fall would probably have been the same, but at sheds 14 or 15 the fall would have been the other way. If the sheds had been carrying too great a weight they would have expected the floor poles to break, but the collapse could have been caused by over-loading or by cut lashings. He insisted that the whole structure had to be taken as one, even if there was over-loading.

Mr. Bird continued to give further opinions as to the cross-bracing of various sheds. He added that he did not think any difference would be made if the poles were put in the ground. They should be secured to something let into the ground. The fact that the poles rested on boards would, if anything, add to the stability, as it spread the pressure.

By Mr. Wakeman:—An architect's plan would have been useful to the Inspector. If his firm had been asked to prepare plans, he would probably have worked out calculations of strain, if it had been possible. He did not think it possible to work out the strain on the sheds as a whole. That being so, his firm would probably have refused to prepare a plan. They would not have cared for it. He thought if he had made plans he could have worked out a margin so as to make the structure morally certain. He would have been largely guided by precedent.

Mr. H. W. Bird resumed his evidence after the tiffin adjournment. He said that if there was a weakness in a shed standing alone the defect might be very dangerous, but if the shed was attached to others it would not be so dangerous. With regard to the suggestion that the lashings at the base of shed No. 12 would have caused the collapse, it was at such a low level that he did not think the act would have affected the whole structure.

By Mr. Bowley:—There was no doubt that the more bracing that could be put in, the better it would be.

Col. Young, late of the R. E., said he attended the Races and saw the sheds collapse. He thought there was a depression in the ridge about shed 12. The sheds then collapsed and seemed to fall towards him. By the time he reached the turt, he saw the flames. At that time he had not formed an opinion as to the cause of the collapse. In the course of his duties he ordered matsheads to be put up, but he very seldom saw them put up.

The enquiry is proceeding as we go to press.

A LEAGUE OF REASON.

By Jerome K. Jerome.

Mr. Jerome writes in the *Daily News* as follows:—The are two hopeful things about this war. The one is that it is going to end. Sooner or later, the dove will return with the olive leaf in her mouth. God will have caused a wind of reason to pass over the earth and the waters of anger and hatred shall be assuaged. Not all the Northellites and Revenants in Europe can eliminate that fact. They can delay the end, but it will come. To-day the many-headed bawl at those who would hasten peace. Tomorrow the curses will be for those who have prolonged the war.

The other is that there is going to be no "crushing victory" on either side. It would almost seem as if a far-seeing Providence had arranged that the forces should be so evenly balanced, as to preclude this possibility. Any "crushing victory" would make militarism triumphant through the world for the next century. It would prove its value and re-establish its prestige as the most efficacious arbiter of human affairs. A general draw will expose its futility and overwhelm it with the execrations of the people. No nation, containing the seeds of life, ever has been crushed. Wounded and enraged, it but creeps away to feed upon its bitterness and work out its revenge. After three hundred years the Balkan States turn and rend their persecutor. Israel, two thousand years after destruction of the Temple, has grown into a world-wide power. The Jews, of yesterday become the Sodan of to-day, and the "peace" of 1870 lets loose the deluge of 1914. If our rulers could be taken and forcibly instructed in history they would stand aghast at their own folly. That knockout blow, if it were to be delivered, would send all Europe into training for a still more irreligious war. As it is, the nations, finding the "sword" has accomplished nothing, will be in the mood to listen to other counsels.

On the use that reason makes of opportunity during the years immediately following the war, and before the world has had time to forget, will depend the fate of mankind for the next half-dozen generations.

A league of all the nations to enforce a universal peace is a fine idea. One day it will be reached, and our children will look back with pitying wonder to an age when civilised man allowed himself, in all supreme matters, to be ruled by the law of the jungle. But the ape and tiger will not be driven forth without a struggle. The way will have to be prepared beforehand. War will not be abandoned by the nations till the instinctive belief in war as a God ordained institution shall have been rooted out of the individual man. War will yield to the same force that, working through its silent, unseen processes, has conquered its twin sister Superstition; and only to that force—to the gradual rise of reason.

If the thinking men and women of all the nations work together for peace that League of Nations will be accomplished; but not else. They can form an International that shall need no passports. Their appeals will be beyond the reach of any Censor. Even the *Daily Telegraph* admits that in the enemy countries there is a great and growing party of peace convinced that all victories of violence are but defeats of humanity. It may have found its voice somewhat late. The reproach is not confined to the Central Powers. I see no reason for doubting the sincerity of a convert who has been converted from his folly by four years' contemplation of its disastrous results. There are those among them who from the beginning never bowed the knee to Baal.

I would appeal to the thinking men and women in the Allied countries to join with them, to help to create throughout the world a mentality that shall render war impossible. I trust that after this foul orgy of blood and mud we shall not again be pestered with a plague of silly poems and stories glorifying war that our boys and girls will not again, as in the past, be fed upon books and pictures designed to increase the appetites of the natural man for slaughter. I do not think I am giving my own profession undue importance by expressing the conviction that, since the advent of the printing press, the world's lust of warfare has been chiefly fostered by the writers of fiction. If that is to continue, we can say good-bye to any dream of lasting peace. Unless, after this war, the writers of all countries, siding in a lesser degree by the mass-minds and the painters submit themselves to a self-denying ordinance, the next generation will most assuredly grow up, hungering and thirsting for the taste of war. I was brought up as a youngster on Eckmann-Chatrian and Alexander Dumas with tales of the Border feuds and the joyous days of the Round Table, and I can remember how my schoolboy blood leaped with delight when I heard that Prussia had declared war on France; and how I hoped that one day, not far removed, my own dear country would call me to battle. On Sunday I did lip-service to peace, but in my heart of hearts I deemed it the prayer of a coward. You cannot play the Devil's music for ever and not expect the young men to dance to the tune.

There are signs that the warning is not ineffectual. Dear ladies who have probably never seen anything more gruesome than the convalescent ward of a base hospital are already writing the romantic histories of happy warriors in the trench. Elderly gentlemen of a religious turn of mind are extolling the battlefield as the only death-bed worthy of a Christian. The Old Testament is being ransacked—not in vain, and not for the first time in history—for passages calculated to inflame the passion of mankind, and Bishops are busy extracting from the story of Christ's life arguments against the conscientious objector. The old leaven is threatening to permeate us anew. Even Mr. Wells, carried away apparently by enthusiasm for all things military, imagines his new god as a gentle man in shining armour. It seems somewhat out of date. Why not a tin helmet and a gas-mask. One foresees the uses to which Mr. Wells's god is likely to be put in the Prussian unter-schule of the near future or in the village board school on Trafalgar Day; how the chain-mail will loom large, and how very small the god within will be allowed to sing. The god that will one day banish war, I see clad in less martial array. I see Him crowned, but not with the helmet of the Cross.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, the enquiry was continued into the circumstances attending the death of a Dutch ship's officer named Michael Van de Putte, who was Chief Officer of the ss. Von Waerloke, which took place on March 22nd, presumably from poisoning.

Mr. Leo Longinotto again appeared for the Crown, and Mr. X. D'Almada for Dr. Tom Tooneng.

Farther evidence was given by the ship's Chief Engineer, named Cornelius Bakker, who said that he had never been in the dispensary of the ship. Together with the Captain, the ship's doctor and another doctor he went to the house in 52 Hollywood Road. The deceased and the other party were looking better. The outside doctor advised the deceased to go to hospital, but he said he was not ill enough. After giving deceased some drinks that he failed to retain, both doctors left. The Captain then came into the room, and there were some jokes, the deceased appearing to be not very ill. The woman said that deceased had taken a powder.

By Mr. D'Almada:—The deceased did not seem to be under the influence of drink and was not a heavy drinker. On board the doctor said that the powder was aspirin, but later said it was anti-cough.

We believe that there is a better way; that in a reduction of armaments and a world League of Peace, far better security can be found.

All the statesmen of the Allied countries pay homage to the idea, but bate it to the rather misty future. It will be seriously attempted, after the war. Germany will no doubt consider it with us, when the war is ended. But there will be other matters more urgent to be considered then, and no certainty that the project will find favour with the rulers of Germany. If there is no League of Nations in being when peace is declared, the scheme may still be under discussion, or may have been long forgotten, when the next war comes to remind another generation of old failures to reap the only fruit of victory that was worth the bitter harrowing of war;

SANITARY BOARD.

The Spotted Fever Outbreak.

Mr. E. V. Carpenter presided at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, those also present being Mrs. Gale, (Medical Officer of Health) Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Dr. Osorio, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds (Secretary).

The questions to be put by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley regarding the wholesale poultry depot were held over in his absence until the next meeting.

A statement was submitted with regard to the cerebro-spinal fever outbreak. This showed that during the past week there were 110 cases and 73 deaths. There were 5,000 doses of antiseptic serum ordered, and 1,000 doses had been received in all—50 from Manila, 450 from Tokyo and 500 from Saigon. Two thousand doses had been ordered from Manila and 5,000 from America, but part of the latter order had been countermanded. There was sufficient serum in hand for all emergencies.

Answering Mr. Alabaster, the Chairman said that no consignment had arrived from America, but as soon as any came he would let them know.

So Nasman turned and went away in a rage. But his servants came near, and said: "If the prophet had bid thee do some great thing, wouldst thou not have done it?"

On the day when Great Britain, the United States of America, and France, agreed not to make war upon one another, the end of this war will be in sight. Within a few months of the making of that agreement the world will be at peace.

I make this statement by way of prophecy, because no one is likely to believe it. If I proposed to hasten victory by raising new and colossal armies in the East, or manufacturing some strange instruments of destruction, I should at least obtain a hearing, but to suggest that a simple agreement made between friends would shorten by months, if not by years, the agony of the present war...

But I make the statement because I am convinced that it is true, that a League of Peace would be the most effective instrument we could forge for obtaining a speedy and decisive military victory. I recognise that unless a revolution in Germany comes first, there must be a military victory over the armies of the invaders before there is any peace. Only by victory can retribution be obtained from those who are gorged with loot and drunk with arrogance.

But victory is only a means to an end. And it is not the only means. Destroy in the German people their confidence in their unity of counsel and of purpose, and the first great military defeat will break and destroy those German armies, which otherwise might remain effective for months and years of war.

Form that League now. Let us abolish war for those three-quarters of the world's people that are in sympathy with us in the present struggle. Let us pledge ourselves to an everlasting boycott of States that will not dismantle or reduce their monstrous machinery of war, as we are willing to disarm ourselves.

On the day when that League of Peace holds congress at Washington or Versailles, we shall commence the last chapter of the history of the Great War.

The resistance of the German armies will be shaken. Nothing can then hide from the German people the fact that we are in truth fighting not to destroy but to set free, to face their children as well as ours from the blight of militarism and the curse of arms.

Victory by itself can never give us the security we want; not all the victories of all the world's conquerors have sufficed to give the world an enduring peace.

The German people, or most of them, must desire security against future wars as much as we do. They are told by their rulers that

only the triumph of German arms, only the maintenance of arms,

the ever-ready German sword, can give them the security they seek.

We believe that there is a better way; that in a reduction of armaments and a world League of Peace, far better security can be found.

All the statesmen of the Allied

countries pay homage to the idea,

but bate it to the rather misty

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SAVE YOUR
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Redeemable for
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NOTICE.

**THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE,
HONGKONG.**

: 0 :

WAR BONDS DRAWING

(IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES.)

TICKETS \$5 EACH, HONGKONG CURRENCY.

With reference at the Original Prospectus issued in connection with the above, it has now been decided that:-

1. The value of tickets to be sold shall be limited to \$500,000 (Hongkong Currency).

2. The sale of tickets will be extended two months, and will therefore close in Hongkong on Wednesday, 12th June, 1918. Sellers of tickets are requested to send their returns and remittances to reach Hongkong by that date.

3. Should any winning ticket not be presented before noon on the 23rd December, 1918, the ticket will be cancelled, and the value will be distributed amongst War Charities by the Committee of the St. George's Society of Hongkong through the medium of the Hongkong War Charities Committee.

4. Notwithstanding the extension of the selling period, it has been arranged that the Bonds of the Hongkong Government War Loan of 1916 that are paid as prizes shall bear Interest from the 1st May, 1918, and the first half yearly payment of Interest will be due on 1st November, 1918.

5. Lists of Winning Numbers will be despatched to all selling centres as soon as possible after the Drawing, the date of which will be announced later by advertisement.

By Order of the Committee,

H. C. SANDFORD, (Hon. Treasurer),
CHAS. BESWICK, (Hon. Secretary).

St. George's "War Bonds" Drawing.

**TICKETS OBTAINABLE AT BANKS, CLUBS
AND LEADING STORES.**



POST-OFFICE.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mail is closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The Parcel Post service to places in Szechuan Province is suspended until further notice.

The London Post Office advises that all parcels (except those for Friends of War) and all sample packets for Denmark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland will be stopped by the Military Censors unless posted under a War Office permit.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea other than that grown and produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengkuo and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:-
Parcel not over 3 lbs... 90 cents.
Do. 7 lbs... \$1.80.
Do. 11 lbs... 2.70.

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILED OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Shatin, Shauki and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Ap Lei, Ping Shan, Tai Lung, Conduit and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canary Wharf and Wuchow.—Week days, 2.30 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m. Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 p.m.

Namtau and Sammel.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 a.m.

Shamchon.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Pakhoi.

Holloway.

Philippines.

Tidrane.

G. St. J.

Apardi.

Dagupan.

Manila.

Lagapig.

Tacloban.

Bollo.

Sorigao.

Guam.

Lucon.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Apr. 3, 1918

1. Barometer, reduced to 30 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation of the Humidity of air saturated with moisture below 100.

4. Direction of Wind, to two points.

5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, hazy sky, a detached cloud, drizzling rain, fog, & gloomy, h. h. l. lightning, a violent, passing shower, squally, rain, snow, thunder, visibility, w. dew wet.

Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shek K. — Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kowloon — Week days, 6 p.m. Except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 p.m.

Sunday, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kwun Tong — Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tong — Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow via Keeling — 7th April, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 9th April.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki Honolulu — 9th April Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow — 8th April, Noon.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki Manila, United States, Central America, South America and Europe via Cebu — 11th April, Registration 10.30 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Barometric will be based on Wednesday, 4th April.

In accordance with the above.

WEATHER REPORT.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 3d. Hh. 35mm.—No return from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased slightly at Shanghai and stations to the northward, and decreased slightly elsewhere; it probably remains highest over Japan.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 113 inch against an average of 6.49 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Station	Forecast
1. Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. winds, fresh to moderate; cloudy generally, some rain.
2. Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, fresh.
3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lamock	The same as No. 1.
4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as between H.K. and Lamock.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER, APRIL 3, 1918.		
Station	Hour	
Barometer	Temperature	
Humidity	Wind Force	
Wind Weather		
Vostock	68 30.15 31	0 b
Nemuro	68	
Hakodate	68	
Tokio	68	
Kochi	68	
Nagasaki	68	
K'agoshima	68	
Oshima	68	
Ishikawa	68	
Bonin Is.	68 30.12 58 90 one	b
Hankow	68	
Ichang	68	
Kiukiang	68	
Changsha	68 30.19 39 100 e	1 b
Gutinif	68 30.16 42 93 one	1 b
Sharp P.	68 30.09 58 87 one	1 b
Amoy	68 30.03 63 99 one	2 b
Swatow	68 30.01 53 65 e	4 b
Taikoo	68 30.07 53 65 e	4 b
Taikoo	68 29.97 53 64	4 b
Kowloon	68 29.95 53 64	4 b
P'dores	68 29.96 55 65	4 b
Carant	68 30.00 56 10 one	4 b
Hkong	68 29.93 56 71	5 b
Gap Rock	68 29.93 56 71	4 b
Macao	68 30.00 54 82	4 b
Wuchow	68	
Pakhoi	68	
Holloway	68	
Philippines	68 29.92 66 100	bf
Tidrane	68 29.88 70 98	2 b
G. St. J.	68 29.78 75 93 one	7 a
Apardi	68 29.83 75 93 one	4 r
Dagupan	68 29.84 75 94 one	0 b
Manila	68 29.84 75 94 one	0 b
Lagapig	68 29.82 77 94 one	4 b
Tacloban	68 29.78 75 95 sw 20	2 b
Bollo	68 29.76 75 95 sw 20	1 b
Sorigao	68 29.75 75 95 sw 20	1 b
Guam	68 29.73 79 no	1 b
Lucon	68 29.76 76 95 sw 20	1 b

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Apr. 3, 1918

1. Barometer, reduced to 30 degrees

Fahrenheit on the level of the sea, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. Temperature, in the shade, in degrees

Fahrenheit.

3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation of the

Humidity of air saturated with moisture below 100.

4. Direction of Wind, to two points.